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W. MORTON SMITH, Editor.

HENRY WATSON is unkind to Mr. Bryan. He says there are only two men in Washington who know anything about silver, Stewart and Daniel.

THAT was unquestionably a great speech that Mr. Bryan delivered in Washington a couple of weeks ago. And it is said that one million copies of it will be printed. Yet the majority against free silver after his speech, exceeded the wildest calculations made before his able effort. And notwithstanding the one million copies the senate is sure to vote for repeal.

THE INDEPENDENT state convention will be held in this city next week. The lame and the halt, the blind and the dumb, the frauds and the fanatics, the croakers and the demagogues, along with a considerable number of well meaning but misguided people will be here and the welkin will undoubtedly ring with the merry din of jangling booms. It is one peculiarity of the independent party that nearly every member of it is a candidate for nearly every office to which he is eligible, and the third party conventions are always interesting events.

THE republican county convention is only twenty days off, and a great deal of talk is heard about jobs and pot-house politicians and rings, etc., and the annual clamor for reform comes welling up from the corner of Eleventh and O streets with an occasional echo in the newspaper offices. In Lancaster county politics the other fellow—the fellow who wants what you are trying for, or who stands in the way of your getting it, is always a pot-house politician, and he is invariably putting up a "job," or manipulating a "ring." And the cry of "reform" always comes from one candidate who is trying to down another candidate. After all is said and done the result is always practically the same. When the fellows who have yelled the loudest for reform get into office the public isn't able to see any material difference between them and the men they have displaced or defeated. But there is the same clamor at every spring and fall election. In fact it would be impossible now to run a campaign in this county without the injection of reform thunder, not as an evidence of good faith, but for political purposes only.

THE editor of the Beatrice Express is to be congratulated on his penetration. He visited Lincoln the other day and he says that overlooking the Mosher fiasco, the viscid troubles, the street car franchisees, the school board perplexities, the immoralities and debauchery of the bottoms, and other things now rampant in this lively city, he was really "agreeably surprised" when he entered the city's gates. He saw homes that are models of architectural novelty and beauty, vast public improvements and conveniences, and ornate business blocks. He observed that our business district, "even in these days of stagnation and dearth, presents an animated and altogether cheering spectacle." Moreover he found the city "cleanly, symmetrical and inviting." He discovered unmistakable traces of "western thrift and energy," and he ran plumb into something which he called "culture." Summing up he comes to the conclusion that the "capital city is worthy its proud name and reflects honor and credit upon the state." THE COURIER congratulates its vigilant contemporary upon its discovery of Lincoln. To be sure we have been discovered before, as was America before Christopher made his memorable voyage, but there are things that can't be discovered too often, and Lincoln is one of them. The editor of the Express is a gentleman who is able to appreciate a good thing when he sees it.

OF the many able speeches in the house of representatives on the silver question, that of Congressman Bartlett was notable, if not for its eloquence, for its sound sense. Answering Mr. Bryan and others who have plead for free silver because, as they contended, it would benefit the workingman, Mr. Bartlett said:

"It would be a narrow view to assume that the only laborers in our vast territory are upon the farms of Nebraska or in the mines of Colorado or in Montana. The blacksmith at his forge, the mill hand at his loom, the carpenter, the cooper, and all the high classes of mechanics,

artisan, or artificer, the banker, the merchant, the clerk, the clergyman, the doctor, the lawyer, the editor, the reporter, in fact, every one who is not an idler, all are laborers in the broad, generic sense of the term; all earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, and they are entitled to just as much consideration as the miner who drills the hole for the dynamite cartridge or swings the pick in the mountains of the far west.

Let us see how this system would operate even with the miner, who, at the end of his week's work, when he, the creditor, appeared for his wages before his employer, his debtor, should be told, if not in words in substance, 'Here, take your pay in this silver which is worth in purchasing power 50 per cent of gold. Take it because I am your debtor for your labor, and to me belongs the choice of mode of payment. I know that the purchasing power of our currency has been soiled down that you cannot now buy half the food and drink and clothing for the same nominal amount of wages, and that your wife and children are on the verge of starvation, but remember that you are a wage earner, and that wages are the last thing to advance, although the cost of living has been much enhanced. Do not complain, for the great cause of free coinage has triumphed.'

The gentleman from Colorado asks: Can you afford to vote to increase the value of the dollar? I answer: We do not vote to increase its value; but we vote not to degrade or depreciate it. We can never afford to do that which is wrong; we can always afford to do that which is right."

CRISP'S COMMITTEES.

What May Be Expected from the Fifty-Third Congress.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—"There is no mercy in politics." With this sententious sentence an old habitue of the capitol summed up the striking features of the new house committee appointed by Speaker Crisp. The speaker hesitated about displacing the heads of the two principal committees and only came to his decision when convinced that what are called the exigencies of politics demanded it, but this cannot lessen the blow to Judge Holman, retired at the close of his life from the committee where he had made his reputation, and William M. Springer, deposed from the head of the most important committee of the house, just when it had something of historical moment to do. To Mr. Springer the loss in prestige is especially severe at this time, as for the first time in years he is threatened with a fight for the Democratic congressional nomination. A wealthy Springfield banker named Caldwell, according to the belief of Illinoisans here, will strive to get the nomination, and as he recently prevented the state fair being moved from Springfield to Peoria it is feared he may secure Mr. Springer's home county of Sangamon. According to the unwritten western political code, no man can gain a nomination unless backed by his own county.

In selecting his new men harmony between the house and the administration was aimed at by the speaker, and apparently has been secured. Possible combinations against the speaker for reelection have also been guarded against by good committee assignments in states from which trouble might come. And with it all the speaker has stuck to the rule that no man can have friends who does not stand by his friends.

The south gets the lion's share of the committee chairmanships—32; eastern and middle states, 11, and western states, 13. Of the important chairmanships, the south gets ways and means, appropriations, judiciary, commerce, rivers and harbors, foreign affairs, postoffices, public lands, territories, public buildings and education.

The eastern states have as their important chairmanships only naval affairs and immigration. The western states secure military affairs, banking and currency, merchant marine and fisheries, pensions, Indian affairs and labor, with Missouri having coinage and agriculture. The numerous changes among northern Democrats and their short tenure of service is at least partially accountable.

The most important committee, now that the bill for the repeal of the Sherman law is out of committee jurisdiction, is the committee on ways and means. The fact that Mr. Wilson of West Virginia is chairman is conclusive evidence that the bill to be framed will be a complete revision of the tariff and one thoroughly in accord with the views of the administration, for Mr. Wilson was the president's choice for the place. Mr. Wilson says that the committee will go to work promptly and will prepare a bill making a complete revision, but intimates that he was favorable to an adjournment of congress until December, when the silver question is out of the way. It is the purpose to make such tariff cuts as will meet the party platform. Additional revenues for the support of government will be raised by an increase of the whisky tax.



HON. AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

The new committee on ways and means consists of 17 members. The new chairman is a man of studious habits who will give close, careful thought to the preparation of the tariff bill and will make a brilliant prepared speech in its explanation and defense. His friends believe he will prove himself not only capable of answering attacks after a week of study and thought, but of leading his party and acting quickly.

The chief duty of keeping down appro-

priations devolves on the appropriations committee. Mr. Holman's successor, Governor Sayers of Texas, enjoys the respect, esteem and confidence of the house to a marked degree. He is a poor speaker, but a hard, conscientious worker, fair, just and upright. His party has added to his burdens at the very outset by increasing the membership of the committee from 15 to 17. It is an axiom at the capitol that the more men on an appropriations committee the larger will be the bills brought in. A consideration of past appropriation bills will show the justification for the axiom.

In the Forty-sixth congress the appropriations committee was raised from 11 to 15 members. Of the three congresses preceding the Forty-sixth, two were Democratic and one Republican. Of the three congresses beginning with the Forty-sixth, two were Democratic and one Republican, so that politics counts no figure in the comparison. The regular appropriations for the three earlier congresses aggregated \$1,080,895,997, or an annual average of \$171,147,666.64; for the three later congresses, \$1,853,354,615.91, or an annual average of \$292,880,803.15. Exclusive of pensions, the annual average for the earlier congresses was \$120,720,646.93 and for the later congresses \$189,600,918.70. These figures in each case of course are exclusive of the permanent annual appropriations for the public debt, etc.

When I went in to ask him for this comparison, Governor Sayers said he knew the natural tendency of larger membership was toward increased appropriations, but he was well pleased with the membership and believed he would be able to make an exception to the rule in this congress.



HON. J. A. GEISSENHAINER.

The presence of Amos Cummings at the head of the naval committee means a more liberal policy toward the navy and appropriations for new ships. Mr. Cummings has persistently fought for the new navy and has constantly advocated an adherence to the policy of providing new ships each year.

Mr. Bland's committee on coinage is pretty evenly divided between the silver and antisilver men. He faces a number of new men, including two of the most pronounced "goldbugs" of the house, Messrs. Rayner of Maryland and Harter of Ohio. The other financial committee, that presided over by Mr. Springer of Illinois, appears to be opposed to state bank tax repeal. It is not likely to remain unheard of, for Mr. Springer is a man fertile in resources and ideas and will make the most out of his place.

The foreign affairs committee, with Mr. McCreary of Kentucky chairman, will be in thorough accord with the policy the administration pursues on the Hawaiian question. Mr. McCreary is a gentleman of culture and learning, and as a member of the international monetary conference and of the foreign affairs committee for years has fitted himself for his present post.

As chairman of the Indian committee Mr. Holman will pare the Indian bill closely and will see that no big claims, such as were originally in last year's bill, are brought forward. A significant feature of the makeup of the Indian committee is the absence of men on it from the Indian country.

Rivers and harbors is practically unchanged and is committed in advance to liberal waterway improvements, while public buildings is committed to a contrary policy, Chairman Bankhead having opposed any new public building bills in the last congress, and with such success that the congress was absolutely unique in that not a single new public building was provided for during the whole congress. Mr. Hatch and his agricultural committee do not show much change and later on will bring in anti-opium and pure food bills.

No radical immigration or naturalization laws will come from the immigration and naturalization committee, with Mr. Geissenhainer of New Jersey at its head. His selection was opposed unavailingly by labor organizations on the ground that he was against the imposition of restrictions on European immigration. Mr. Geissenhainer has never taken a prominent part in the house, but in committee and quietly he steadfastly opposed measures intended to operate as a bar to free immigration.

The labor committee, now deemed of little importance, may possibly spring into unexpected prominence before the congress is over in view of the demonstrations of the unemployed. Its chairman is one of Chicago's bright Irishmen, Lawrence McGann. His colleagues are nearly all new members.

Of the other committees it is not necessary to say much, they being practically the same as last year, as in the case of the judiciary committee, or else unimportant.

C. H. MERRILL.

R. S. V. P.

There is one thing that seems to hold my steps from happy marriage. It is not scarcity of gold. Where with to keep a carriage. Now that I have not long since done With cutting boyish capers. But one thing—only one—"Do 'nice girls' use curl papers?" If I should see her gently bend Done up in Sunday's journal, I know I'd think her "better dead." Or moved to realms infernal! Oh, pretty maidens, east and west, By secret midnight tapers, Say to you—not my maid at rest—"Do 'nice girls' use curl papers?"

World's Fair Souvenirs Free. Lincoln people will have an opportunity on Monday to obtain beautiful souvenirs of the Columbian exposition free of charge, Mr. J. A. Dorsey, the enterprising dry goods merchant, 1121-23 N street has secured an unlimited supply of penholders made of aluminum, very attractive designs, with pens, and one of these souvenirs will be presented to every visitor to the store on Monday. The pen holders are in the form of a quill and are very pretty. Call at Dorsey's on Monday and get one.

A Week at the Fair For \$22.00. We have ten vacancies in a club of forty who are going to the world's fair at the above price. This includes fare both ways two meals a day and room for seven days. For further information apply before September 5.

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FOR RENT—A splendid residence near the capitol. Furniture for sale—house newly furnished last May. Inquire Courier office, 1124 O street.

A fine line of canned soups, 25 cents per can. Miller & Gifford, grocers.

When you and your best girl are out for a stroll always make a bee line for June ice cream pavilion Thirteenth and O streets.

There may be some nicer and cooler places to enjoy a plate of delicious ice creams than Chas. June's pavilion, but they are not to be found in this neighborhood.

Fruited ice cream soda water made from the natural fruit, at Rector's Pharmacy.

Jeckell Bros. new tailoring establishment, 119 north Thirteenth street near the Lansing is the popular resort for stylish garments.

Furs stored for the summer insured free from moths and theft at F. E. Voelker's, practical furrier, Y. M. C. A. building.

June the caterer, Thirteenth and O streets is anxious to serve all parties, picnics and festivals with ice cream, cakes, etc., and will appreciate a call from all intending entertainers.



Mrs. Anna Sutherland Kalamazoo, Mich., had swellings in the neck, or Goltre year, causing 40 Years great suffering. When she caught cold could not walk two blocks without fainting. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla And is now free from it all. She has urged many others to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and they have also been cured. It will do you good. HOOD'S PILLS Cure all Liver Ills, jaundice, sick headache, biliousness, sour stomach, nausea.

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